

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Various Interpretations Given to the Porte's Reply.

THREATS OF WHOLESALE MASSACRE.

England Again Coming to the Front as a Mediator.

HAPPY RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE EASTERN WRANGLE.

THE SULTAN SANCTIONS THE PLAN OF THE EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL.

A Renter's telegram from Constantinople says the Sultan has sanctioned the last decision of the Extraordinary Council looking to a plan of reforms applicable to the whole Empire, including the removal of all disabilities from Christians.

A LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM FOR TURKEY.

The Levant Herald states that instead of a national council, comprising 120 members, a legislative body, consisting of 150 elected deputies, with a Senate of fifty government nominees, will be created. Control over the provincial administration will be exercised by mixed councils, comprising delegates from the various communities. This system will apply to the whole Empire.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SERBIAN ARMY.

A Renter's Belgrade despatch says large numbers of volunteers are joining the Serbians from Germany, Italy, Bavaria and Prussian soldiers had lately arrived.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

A Renter's Belgrade telegram says that four Bosnian battalions attacked the Turks at Klintoch. The battle lasted all day, during which time 300 houses were burned. The Turks suffered severely.

VERY CURIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it is stated that General Sumarokoff did not go to Belgrade because the position of affairs had completely changed since he received his instructions from the Czar, which were given him during the first truce accorded by the Turks.

The date of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria is important. It would be a remarkable coincidence if that date should tally with the day on which Prince Milan's Ministers asked for time to consider the proposition for the cessation of hostilities, and it should prove that the departure of Sumarokoff on his mission was coincident with Serbia's refusal of the truce. This is believed to be the case.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN EUROPE ARMYING.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent states that Russia is arming with energy, and that the valuable furniture and other movables have been taken out of the Russian chapel and hospital at Constantinople and sent to Odessa. Russian journals speak of redoubled activity in the government gun manufactories. The Russian government has called in recruits earlier than usual, and is making preparations for the immediate mobilization of some corps d'armée beside the troops stationed on the southern frontier.

In consequence of inquiry from Austria, England has confidentially intimated that she neither approves of nor will co-operate in a military occupation of Turkey. Should there be such an occupation her course will be solely guided by regard for her own interests. As Count Andrassy has advised the Emperor Francis Joseph to take no part with Russia in military intervention without the approval of the signatory Powers, Russia will be obliged to withdraw from her advanced position, or her love of peace will be overcome by her popular enthusiasm.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says every eye is now turned to the peace conference. Europe can only be maintained by a conference. The only question is, shall the conference be preceded by military occupation or shall that follow? The Porte will probably accede to the wishes of the Powers when it sees that the latter mean to impose an armistice by military force.

SERBIA MAKING GUNS.

A Belgrade correspondent to the Times reports that the Serbian government has hired two hundred mechanics from the German imperial gun factory for six months.

SERBIA'S WARFARE AS A CORRESPONDENT.

General Tchernayeff sends a telegraphic despatch to the Daily News, stating that terrible tortures are inflicted on the Servians by the Turks, and the Servians are so exasperated that it is impossible to prevent them from committing similar cruelties in retaliation.

TURKISH REPORTS OF SERBIA OUTRAGES.

A despatch from Nish to the Times says that during the past few days irregular bands of Servians have attacked Artek and Kerkend, burned nineteen Turkish villages and murdered six Musulmans.

WILL WITH RUSSIA WELCOME.

The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent states that a strong war spirit is manifested by the populace. The commencement of hostilities with Russia would be welcome to the Musulmans, and is considered by them unavoidable.

A REACTION IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

A telegram to the Daily News, from Ragusa, reports that the losses of the Montenegrins in the campaign, which amounts to 4,000 killed, have produced a reaction in favor of peace, and it is possible that a separate treaty with the Porte will be made.

THE PORTS' PRESSURE ON THE PORTE.

A special despatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The guaranteeing Powers are preparing a collective remonstrance calling upon the Porte to accept their proposals. It is hoped this measure will be effective, as though the Porte rejected the proposition because of the excitement of the population, it would not be displeased if the Powers applied further pressure so as to provide it an excuse for ultimately yielding."

THE PORTS' POWERLESSNESS TO CONTROL ITS SUBJECTS.

The Therapia correspondent of the Times, in a letter to that paper dated September 26, says: "The Porte grounds its resistance to the demands of the Powers on its alleged inability to curb the passions of the mob. Its *ultima ratio* is a threat of a massacre of the Christians. The Turkish Ministers allege that they are so constantly receiving anonymous letters, and placards are posted at every corner of Istanbul, threatening popular vengeance on the government if they accept conditions incompatible with the dignity of the Empire. Shrewd persons are inclined to believe these menaces are prearranged by the government itself, but many European residents and even some of the diplomats, especially Mr. Elliot, the British Ambassador, are disquieted by them.

"The panic in Pera is almost as general as in May last, at the time of the Soltan movement."

RUSSIA TAKING THE INITIATIVE.

A special despatch to the Daily News from Belgrade says: "It is reported here that England has suggested to Turkey to grant another armistice for three weeks, and that Turkey is disposed to assent." In confirmation of this the Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he has reason to believe that England has already taken the initiative by requesting Russia to wait till a last offer is made to induce Turkey to come to terms by fair means.

WHAT RUSSIA WILL DO.

The Eastern Budget states that Russia has declared that she will do her utmost to prevent Serbia continuing the war if Austria and England will induce Turkey to grant a formal armistice.

PARLIAMENTARY WAR NEWS.

The Paris Liberte has a special which says:—

Turkish territory except at the request of the Powers."

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR TIME.

The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph says:—"I am assured that Austria has not definitely refused the Russian proposal, but has asked time for reply. Meanwhile Austria has communicated the proposal to the other Powers."

THE TIMES HAS A DESPATCH FROM BERLIN SAYING:—"THE TURKISH CABINET IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DECLARED, IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THEM BY THE POWERS, THAT THEY CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO ENDORSE A PROGRAMME CONCERNING WHICH SUCH DIFFERENCES EXIST AMONG THE POWERS THEMSELVES."

There is every reason to believe that Austria will decline to make common cause with Russia as long as Count Andrassy remains in office. Prince Bismarck, who intended to remain in office until November, is shortly expected to return to Berlin."

NO FURTHER ARMISTICE.

The Times' and Telegraph's Paris correspondents agree in stating that Turkey, in answer to the propositions of the Powers, has refused to grant an armistice.

MILAN NEVER WANTED THE CROWN.

Belgrade, Oct. 5, 1876. Prince Milan has written General Sumarokoff, the Czar's aide-de-camp, a letter of apology, excusing himself in the matter of the royal proclamation.

GREECE.

A CONTINUANCE OF NEUTRALITY RESOLVED UPON.

Athens, Oct. 4, 1876. The President of the Council of Ministers to-day, replying to a despatch from the meeting held here October 2, at which the intolerable condition of the Greek provinces of Turkey was discussed, urged a continuance of neutrality.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

London, Oct. 5, 1876. Advice by mail from Cape Town to September 9 report that affairs in the Transvaal Republic were alarming, owing to the defeat of the Dutch troops. The natives had become unmanageable.

THE ZULU KING AND HIS ENEMIES.

The Zulu King was about to lead 40,000 men to attack the Transvaal, and threatened a wholesale massacre of the Boers.

SPAIN.

THE HAPPIEST RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

London, Oct. 4, 1876. A Renter despatch from Madrid says it is stated that all differences between Spain and the United States have been arranged, and that a kindly feeling now prevails between the two governments.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS, CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

London, Oct. 5, 1876. A special despatch to the Daily News, from Madrid, announces that General Martinez Campos has been appointed Governor General of Cuba.

ENGLAND.

MORE MONEY FOR AMERICA.

London, Oct. 4, 1876. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds worth of American eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York to-day.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance is £115,000.

Indian Council bills to the value of £250,000 were allotted to-day at a decline of about 3-16d. per rupee on last week's rates.

Silver to-day is quoted at 52d. per ounce.

TWEED'S PARTNER ARRESTED.

Captain of Z. A. Woodward—HE REGISTERS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME IN CHICAGO—

"HAS NOT SEEN THE BOSS FOR SIX YEARS."

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1876.

Mr. E. A. Woodward, late partner of William M. Tweed, for whom a large reward has been offered in New York, was arrested here this afternoon, at the Palmer House, where he was registered as A. Wallace, of Liverpool. He was recognized by a New York gentleman and pointed out to the police and locked up at the Central station, where he will be retained until further steps are taken by New York authorities.

He was very uncommunicative to reporters, but said to the Police Superintendent, Mr. Hickey, that he had just arrived from England by way of Savannah, and that he had not seen Tweed for six years. A man registered as J. H. Blandit was with him at the time of the arrest, and remains with him at the police station by permission.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION—HON. HUGH McCULLOUGH ON FINANCE AND RESUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1876.

The Bankers' Convention resumed its session in Horticultural Hall this morning, Charles B. Hall, of Boston, presiding.

The report of the Committee on Organization of the American Bankers' Association and the revision of the constitution and bylaws was read and adopted. Charles B. Hall was elected President for the ensuing year and an Executive Council of nine was appointed. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions commending the heroic conduct of R. A. C. Martin, cashier of the National Bank of Columbia, Ky., and Mr. Heywood, cashier of the First National Bank of Northfield, Minn., who lost their lives while defending the vaults of their banks.

After the reading of the report of the Finance Committee, the speaker reviewed the national bank system during Mr. Chase's administration of the Treasury Department, and, coming down to the present time, touched upon the specie resumption question. He thought the country would be ready to resume specie payments at once, and that as soon as resumption took place it would lift the country out of the "slough of despond" into which it has been sunk for the last three years. Mr. McCullough next spoke of the double standard of gold and silver, strongly advocating the adoption of a single standard only. In concluding his remarks Mr. McCullough drew a comparison of the present system of banking in the United States with that which was in vogue under the authority of the State governments before the late war.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

TWO MEN STABBED IN A SALOON AFFRAY—ONE DEAD AND THE OTHER DYING.

SARATOGA, Pa., Oct. 4, 1876.

A terrible tragedy took place at Taylorsville, a suburb of this city, shortly before one o'clock this morning, at the saloon of a man named Edward James. The saloon keeper and a miner named Charles Carrow were mortally stabbed. The latter died of his injuries this evening at five o'clock, and the condition of James is such that he cannot survive until morning.

The shocking affair originated in a simple quarrel. A man named Davis became so boisterous that one of his friends endeavored to take him home. This is how it happened: The saloon keeper, Charles Carrow, was struck by the young man in question, named Reese James, who retained, and a general fight, of a fierce and bloody character, ensued. Reese James then made his escape, and shortly afterward was followed by a party of the saloon keeper's sympathizers. He got up and ran into the street, and was followed and attacked again by the same party. Charles Carrow was a Cornish man, and leaves a wife and four children.

At eight o'clock this morning Reese James and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth James, were arrested for murder, and placed in the Saratoga jail. James is about nineteen years of age and has been a laborer in the mines. He admits having drawn a knife, but says he has no recollection of the saloon fight. He seems perfectly indifferent to the terrible charge against him. His mother, a middle-aged woman, occupies the cell next to him. They will have a hearing to-morrow.

STATE ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.

AN OVERWHELMING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—COLQUITT'S MAJORITY SAID TO EXCEED THIRTY-THOUSAND—A QUIET DAY.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4, 1876.

Georgia voted to-day for Governor and members of the Legislature. Scattering returns indicate an overwhelming democratic victory upon a light vote. The republican organization was not efficient, and the democrats were stimulated by a desire to encourage their brethren in other States and the great popularity of their gubernatorial candidate, General A. H. Colquitt. The democratic ticket was extensively voted by negroes. The certainty of democratic success had a tendency to diminish the vote in the strongly democratic sections, and the indisposition of the negroes to respond to the demands of their old leaders had a similar effect in the strong negro counties.

In the close counties there have been spirited contests over the legislative tickets. In most instances where the regular democratic ticket has been seriously contested the opponents are independent candidates. Colquitt's majority over Norcross, republican, will be at the lowest estimate fifty thousand.

The Legislature will be correspondingly democratic, and it will elect a successor to the United States Senator, T. M. Norwood, whose term expires March 4, 1877. Accounts from various sections of the State show the election to have been free from disturbances.

RETURNS FROM MACON.

MACON, Oct. 4, 1876.

The election was quiet everywhere. The vote is small, but largely democratic. The republicans made no fight in most of the counties, except for Governor. No disturbance is reported anywhere. A more peaceful election was never held in this State.

COLORADO.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WAS ELECTED IN THIS COUNTY BY 1,100 MAJORITY. THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET WAS REDUCED TO 700 MAJORITY BY AN INDEPENDENT TICKET. COLQUITT'S MAJORITY IN THIS CITY IS 1,500.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4, 1876.

The democratic ticket was elected in this county by 1,100 majority. The legislative ticket was reduced to 700 majority by an independent ticket. Colquitt's majority in this city is 1,500.

THE STATE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS BY AN ESTIMATED MAJORITY OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED—THE MAJORITY AND GAINS IN VARIOUS COUNTIES—A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1876.

The Times' Denver special says the election was quietly conducted yesterday, though there was great excitement all over the State. Governor Rout called out the State militia to suppress a reported outbreak on the southwestern border. Indications now are that the vote will be very close. Returns favorable to the democracy come from Colorado Springs. Majorities for the democrats are reported from Central City, Black Hawk, Trinidad, Boulder and other places. The State and legislative tickets being successful in those places. The democratic ticket has been elected in the counties of the greatest excitement, and the democrats claim the election of Hughes for Governor, Patterson for Congress and the whole legislative ticket.

LATER RETURNS.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4, 1876.

The official figures are coming in and show still heavier republican gains and majorities than last night's despatches indicated.

Arapahoe county gives the republicans 420 majority, Boulder county 410 majority. The republican gain in the two counties is 1,100. The democratic loss in Los Animas county, their strongest county, will be twenty five per cent. more than before estimated, and they lose a member of the Legislature in that county. The democrats concede the State to the republicans, who claim 2,000 majority. The Legislature will be two-thirds republican in each House.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

DENVER, Oct. 4, 1876.

Further returns do not materially change the figures given on the general result in this State. The democrats here concede the election of the entire republican State ticket—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, the three Judges of the Supreme Court, Congressman and a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

The republicans claim twenty of the twenty-five Senators and two-thirds of the Lower House.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

DENVER, Oct. 4, 1876.

There is no longer any doubt that the republicans have carried this State by a majority approximating 2,000, and the official figures, as given below, show a ratio of gains by them which, if sustained in the sections not yet heard from, must increase the majority to 2,500.

Los Animas, the strongest democratic county in the State, had which was conceded by the most sanguine republicans as democratic by 1,100 majority. A republican gain on the majority of 1874 of 223.

Counties. Majority. 1874. 1876.

Boulder..... 600 rep. 674

Gilpin..... 250 rep. 298

Jefferson..... 75 rep. 213

Adams..... 25 rep. 223

Clear Creek..... 110 rep. 144

El Paso..... 250 rep. 287

Costilla..... 200 rep. 200

Conjaco (estimated)..... 200 rep. 350

Elbert..... 60 rep. 273

Weld..... 250 rep. 323

Saguache..... 112 rep. 132

Rio Grande..... 125 rep. 175

Pueblo..... 175 dem. 1

The San Juan mining region, it is believed, will give the republicans a majority of 300 at least. The chairman of the Republican State Committee claims twenty-one of the twenty-five counties in the State—and three-fourths of the Legislature.

A DESPATCH TO JUDGE EDMUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1876.

Judge Edmunds, secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, received the following late this evening:—

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS, Washington:

The republicans have carried the State ticket, member of Congress and three-fourths of the Legislature, and the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

This is the result of the election of the State ticket. Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

The republican politicians in the city were jubilant yesterday over the reports received from Colorado, and the feeling was expressed in the streets. The central State had gone overwhelmingly republican. The democrats were correspondingly despondent, but as they had, as they claimed, attached very little importance to the result of the election they did not consider that the State's going republican had the slightest bearing upon the Presidential election. The republicans insisted upon it that the victory showed very clearly that all the talk of the democrats about a universal desire for a change is nothing more than a conceit. The republicans are represented, and even if the State has gone "overwhelmingly republican" it is of no earthly importance so far as the other States are concerned, and the republicans are represented. Other delegations will not have so much to crow over when the full returns are made known. They claim, and justify, that the result of the desire of the people for a change will be made in Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday. "Then," they say, "we will show you how the wind will blow in November all over the State." The republicans are represented, and even if the State has gone "overwhelmingly republican" it is of no earthly importance so far as the other States are concerned, and the republicans are represented. Other delegations will not have so much to crow over when the full returns are made known. They claim, and justify, that the result of the desire of the people for a change will be made in Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday. "Then," they say, "we will show you how the wind will blow in November all over the State."

PORK PACKERS' CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4, 1876.

The National Pork Packers' Convention met in this city at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of King & Co., of this city, made the address of welcome. The Convention was organized by the election of Mr. Martin, of St. Louis, as temporary chairman, after which committees on Finance and Organization, Credentials, Resolutions and Standing of Members were appointed, and the Convention adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon. Nine Western and Southern States are represented. Other delegations are expected to arrive on the noon train.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock this afternoon. The Committee on Finance and Organization reported for present J. M. Sinclair, of Indianapolis, and Charles B. Marry, of Cincinnati, with one vice president for each State represented. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of this Convention that are called "option deals" in provisions for the demoralization of the pork market, and the course of regular trade, establishing or discounting values as the case may be, and in our judgment should be regarded with disfavor.

Resolved, That the members of the Convention be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of laws by the Legislatures of the several States as are necessary to enforce option deals.

After the discussion of other important business and the adoption of a number of complimentary resolutions the Convention adjourned sine die.

A banquet will be given at the association at the Grand Hotel to-night by the Indianapolis pork packers.

UNEASY UTES.

FEARS OF A GENERAL UPRISING OF INDIANS IN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO—AUTHORITY ASKED TO ARM CITIZENS FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4, 1876.

The Enquirer's St. Louis special says a despatch to the Globe-Democrat from Leavenworth mentions a report received there indicating fears of a general uprising among the Ute Indians in Colorado, as warriors of that tribe have been for some time in a doubtful attitude, and some fears of an outbreak have been felt in New Mexico. The Indians of that section have made several warlike demonstrations, and have collided with the troops more than once. From information received from New Mexico it is extremely probable that the Indians will indulge in a general insurrection as soon as an opportunity offers, as they are without doubt one of the most treacherous tribes on the Continent.

Sheriff Golia, of La Platte county, telegraphed from Parrott City to Governor Rout asking for assistance, saying that the Utes number fully 2,000, and are about to make a raid on Colonel Hatch, commanding the New Mexico district. He also telegraphed to Governor Rout, from Santa Fe, saying that if he so authorized him he would issue arms to the citizens, as the inhabitants of La Platte, Los Animas and Parrott City were afraid of an immediate outbreak.

Governor Rout telegraphed General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, informing him of the state of affairs, and asking him to authorize Colonel Hatch to issue arms to citizens, but received a reply to the effect that only the President could authorize him to do so. General Pope stated, however, that Colonel Hatch had enough troops at Fort Union, Wingate and Garland to suppress an outbreak, should any occur.

YELLOW FEVER.

SEVENTEEN DEATHS DURING THE DAY AT SAVANNAH—ANOTHER PRIEST AMONG THE VICTIMS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4, 1876.

The total number of interments to-day was twenty-four, of whom seventeen were from yellow fever. Of the burials ten were colored persons.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.

Dom Gabriel Bergier, O. S. B., Catholic priest, died to-day.

Both of the Signal Station officers are sick.

UNFAVORABLE CLIMATIC CHANGE—TERRIBLE DESTINATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4, 1876.

The weather still gets warmer at Savannah, and the fever is increasing. There are now new cases reported to-day than any day in two weeks. The deaths will increase proportionally as the climatic change is unfavorable.

EXCEPTIONAL MORTALITY AMONG CATHOLICS.

A curious fact is that there are more interments from fever in the Catholic cemetery than in all the other cemeteries combined, although the Catholics are in the minority in the city. This is due to the fact that the Catholics are mostly foreigners and much more susceptible to take the fever and to die of it.

APPEALING DESTITUTION IN THE CITY.

The destitution is appalling; it seems impossible for relief agencies to meet it. Thousands of healthy people, especially negroes who are thrown out of work by the paralysis of business, are totally dependent on the relief committee for their daily rations.

Unfavorable weather.

The change of weather carried the interments in one day from seventeen to forty-two. The warm weather is generally over in Georgia. There is no frost here this morning, for the first time in five days.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.

Mr. Francis S. Lathrop, Treasurer of the Savannah Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledges receipts yesterday of the following additional subscriptions since October 3:—

Haddon & Co., \$25 Heidelberg, \$25

J. W. & Co., \$25 M. & Co., \$25

Wright, Hiss & Fabian, \$25

W. J. & Co., \$25

New York Dyeing and Printing, \$25

George Pearce & Co., \$25

D. Powers & Son, \$25

A. F. Reed, \$25

G. Jennings, \$25

W. J. & Co., \$25